

SELECTED HISTORICAL EVENTS IMPACTING KENTUCKY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
(This document is not intended as an inclusive list)

- 1917 Smith-Hughes Act: Provided grants to states for support for vocational education. This provided the formal beginning of vocational education in Kentucky including agriculture, home economics, and industrial education in local high schools.
- 1938 The Kentucky General Assembly established two schools:
- Mayo State Vo-Tech School, Paintsville
- West Kentucky Vocational Training School for Negroes, Paducah
- 1940's Other schools were started by local districts to take advantage of the Veteran's Training Act programs.
- 1944 The General Assembly created the Northern Kentucky State Vocational School.
- 1946 George-Barden Act: Expanded federal support for vocational education.
- 1954 The General Assembly created the Foundation Program, which provided "bonus" classroom units for funding vocational education classes.
- 1958 National Defense Education Act: Provided assistance to state and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of state statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective use of television, motion picture, and related media for education purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations, such as data processing, necessary to the national defense.
- 1962 Seven local districts requested legislative action to move the following schools to be operated by the State Board of Education:

- Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland
- Harlan Area Vocational School, Harlan
- Hazard Area Vocational School, Hazard
- Jeffersontown Area Vocational School, Jeffersontown
- Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville
- Somerset Area Vocational School, Somerset
- West Area Vocational School, Bowling Green
- 1962-1964 Several area vocational education centers were constructed with 100 percent local funds but began operations as extension centers of the state-operated schools. They were:

- Union County AVEC, Morganfield (Completed 1964)
- Morgan County AVEC, West Liberty (Completed 1960)
- Garth AVEC, West Liberty (Completed 1960)
- Millard AVEC, Pike County (Completed 1965)
- Knox County AVEC, Barbourville (Completed 1962)
- 1963 Manpower Development and Training Act: Provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.
- 1963 Vocational Education Act of 1963: Increased federal support of vocational education, including support of residential vocational schools, vocational work study programs and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education. This Act was inspired by Kentucky's model of

vocational education centers and was sponsored by Congressman Carl D. Perkins, U.S. House Education Chairman.

Higher Education Facilities Act: Authorized grants and loans for classrooms and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes as well as for undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

- 1964 Economic Opportunity Act: Authorized grants for college work-study programs for students of low-income families; established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience for unemployed youth; provided training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs; authorized support of education and training activities and community action programs including Head Start, Follow Through, Upward Bound, authorized the establishment of the Volunteers in Service to America, commonly called VISTA.
- 1965 The Lafayette Area Vocational School, Lexington, became a state school known as Central Kentucky Vocational-Technical School.
- Establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission, initially containing 49 counties in eastern Kentucky, which were now eligible for federal construction funds up to 80 percent of the construction and equipment cost.
- 1966 The Owensboro Area Vocational School, Owensboro, transferred to state control.
- 1968 Federal vocational education amendments: Changed the basic formula for allotting federal funds; provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, expanded vocational education services to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, and required the collection and dissemination of information on programs administered under the Federal Vocational Education Act.
- 1970's Secondary enrollment in state-operated facilities declined and local administrators were encouraged to enroll adults in slots previously reserved for secondary students in area centers.
- Kentucky became a leader in the development of Competency-Based Instruction and major state appropriations were available to develop curriculum materials. Kentucky was a member of the V-TECs consortium. This consortium pooled resources to develop materials that were shared among the states.
- Kentucky developed a middle school exploratory program, called Practical Arts with state funding, which was later abandoned in 1984 and the funds moved to another general education purpose.
- 1972 Federal education amendments: Established a National Institute of Education; provided general aid for institutions of higher education and federal matching grants for state student incentive grants; established a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education, a State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges, and a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education; provided state grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education; and created a bureau-level Office of Indian Education.
- 1973 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA): Consolidated previous labor and public service programs; authorized funds for employment counseling, supportive services, classroom training, training on the job, work experience, and public service employment; incorporated essential principles of revenue sharing, giving state and local governments more control over use of funds and determination of programs.

- 1974 The Kentucky General Assembly eliminated the bonus value of vocational classroom units with a deduction in the calculation.
- Federal education amendments: Established the National Center for Educational Statistics; continued research activities under the Education for the Handicapped Act.
- 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act: provided free, appropriate public education to the handicapped; provided funds to integrate handicapped children into regular schools and classes to the maximum extent possible.
- 1976 Federal education amendments: Extended and revised the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968; permitted more latitude to states in the use of funds by consolidation of programs into the basic grant, except for special programs for the disadvantaged, consumer and homemaking education, bilingual vocational training, and emergency assistance for remodeling and renovating vocational education facilities.
- 1977 Career Education Incentive Act: Assisted states and local education agencies and institutions of postsecondary education in making preparation for work a major goal of all who teach and all who learn.
- Governor Julian Carroll established a State Board for Occupational Education as a part of the Kentucky Department of Education.
- 1978 The Occupational Board was confirmed by the General Assembly.
- Comprehensive Employment and Training Amendments of 1978: Provided for continuation of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; ensured coordination and cooperation among all federal, state, and local private and public agencies involved in the vocational education and training of workers.
- 1980's Twelve schools formerly operated by the Kentucky Department of Education were contracted to local control: Allen County; Ballard County; Boyd County; Carter County; Covington Independent-Chapman School; Fayette County, Eastside and Westside; Franklin County; Grayson County; Lewis County; Marshall County; and Union County.
- Kentucky was one of the first states to develop programs for academic-vocational integration, following a scathing report by the Southern Regional Education Board that criticized the performance of secondary vocational students. Initially, Joint Academic Vocational Approaches were tried in Covington-Chapman, Hopkins County, and Jefferson County, which were later abandoned for other approaches, including Tech Prep.
- Kentucky entered consortia agreements with CORD and AIT to develop demanding courses that combined academic and technical curriculum, Principles of Technology, Applied Science and Language Arts programs.
- 1980 Authority for the Kentucky Occupational Board was repealed.
- 1982 Jobs Training Partnership Act, commonly referred to as JTPA, replaced CETA and put new emphasis on directing monies through local private industry councils and eliminated much of the public works employment. Emphasized helping underemployed and displaced workers.
- 1984 Carl D. Perkins Act: Replaced the 1976 amendments on vocational education; emphasized services to the handicapped; removed regular money for maintenance of programs; emphasized

program improvement; opened up opportunity for community-based organizations to participate; and earmarked money for special categories, such as programs in correctional facilities.

- 1985 The General Assembly granted Jefferson County a special appropriation for equipment.
- 1986 A line item general fund appropriation was included in the Kentucky Department of Education budget to provide supplemental funds to districts operating departments and area centers including: Bowling Green Independent, Edmonson County, Fleming County, Lawrence County, Magoffin County, McCreary County, Newport Independent, Powell County, Simpson County, Jefferson County, and those that had been transferred from the Kentucky Department of Education to local control.
- 1988 The Kentucky General Assembly created a State Board for Adult, Vocational Education, and Vocational Rehabilitation.
- 1990 The Kentucky General Assembly created a Cabinet for Workforce Development. The cabinet included a State Board for Adult and Technical Education and a Department for Adult and Technical Education and its own personnel system. This action removed the state-operated vocational-technical system and the sole state agency responsibility for the federal program from the Kentucky Department of Education. Responsibility for secondary vocational education curriculum standards and responsibilities remained with the Kentucky Department of Education. The title "KY Tech" was established to describe the state-operated system.
- 1990 The Kentucky Education Reform Act was passed and created expectations for locally operated secondary schools, but did not address the issue for state-operated secondary programs and included funding for the state-operated programs in the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky program
- 1992 The General Assembly adopted an average daily attendance (ADA) deduct of .30 for students attending a state-operated vocational school or center for the time spent there.
- 1992-1998 State and federal initiatives focused on Tech Prep and High Schools That Work.
- 1997 The General Assembly adopted the Postsecondary Improvement Act that created the Kentucky Community and Technical College System. This system assumed governance of the state-vocational technical schools in 1998, but permitted some secondary students through agreement with the Cabinet for Workforce Development to be served in the technical colleges. The remaining secondary area centers remained under the Cabinet for Workforce Development, which was later abolished in a state government reorganization and the functions left under an Office of Workforce Development in the Education Cabinet.
- 1998 The General Assembly created the School-to-Careers program with limited funding for programs in the local school districts.
- 1998 Adopted language in the budget bill to permit participation of state-operated area technology centers in the Education Technology Program and to describe procedures for a local district to request the transfer of a state-operated center to the control of a local board of education and how funds were to be transferred.
- 2000 Christian County and Henderson County Boards of Education assumed control of their area centers.
- 2000 The General Assembly eliminated the vocational education deduct for students attending state-operated programs.

- 2000 The General Assembly increased set aside funds for supplementing costs to local school districts for operating area technology centers or vocational departments and established formula requirements in the budget bill.
- 2001 Adopted HB 185 that specified the purposes of vocational education, required a study of funding, and specified a funding formula for distribution of supplemental funds to selected school districts, previously stated in the budget bill.
- 2002-2003 Study was conducted by the Subcommittee on Vocational Education of the Interim Joint Committee on Education. The final report was published as Research Report No. 315 A Study of Career and Technical Education (November 2003).
- 2004 A Study of Secondary Education Program Access and Prioritization of New Programming. was conducted by the Kentucky Department of Education and the Department for Technical Education provided recommendations for improving access and accountability.
- 2005 The General Assembly established a Career and Technical Education Accessibility Fund with an appropriation of \$3,800,000 in fiscal year 2005-2006 for the creation of the Career and Technical Education Accessibility Fund. The fund was to provide start-up grants for personnel and operating costs to eligible providers for the creation of new, secondary career and technical education programs within the 176 local school districts of the Commonwealth. Funds were not to be used for capital construction. Criteria for determining eligibility and disbursement of the grant awards shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Department for Workforce Investment after consultation with the Commissioner of the Department of Education or the Commissioner's designee.
- 2006 Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, authorized legislation through 2012. While similar to the original Perkins Act of 1998, the Act requires greater student accountability, program improvement at all levels, increased coordination within the CTE system, alignment between secondary and postsecondary education programs, student assessments, expanded academic and career and technical education.
- 2008 **KY 08 RS SB 32 an omnibus bill with approximately \$60 million** in appropriations over the biennium was introduced by Senator Westwood. This bill included emphasis on career pathways, career guidance, career academies, improving literacy skills of teachers, emphasis on skills assessments, new facilities and programming. This bill passes the Senate with appropriations stripped from it and was referred to A & R in the House.

The Federal Administration requests **no funding for activities under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006**. According to the request document the administration asserts this is consistent with the Administration's policy of eliminating funding for programs that are unable to demonstrate effectiveness, are narrowly focused, or whose objectives would be better accomplished through other programs. The most recent evaluation of the **State Grants** program raised questions about the effectiveness of the program in helping prepare secondary students academically for the transition to postsecondary education and the workforce. The Administration believes that this goal would be better accomplished through funding increases and policy changes aimed at improving the quality of high school education, such as the high school reforms included in the Administration's reauthorization proposal for No Child Left Behind.

Funding for **National Programs** would be eliminated because these funds are used to support the implementation of, and evaluate the impact of, the State grants. "No funds are requested for **Tech**

Prep Education State Grants because the program is narrowly focused and has had only a limited impact."